The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

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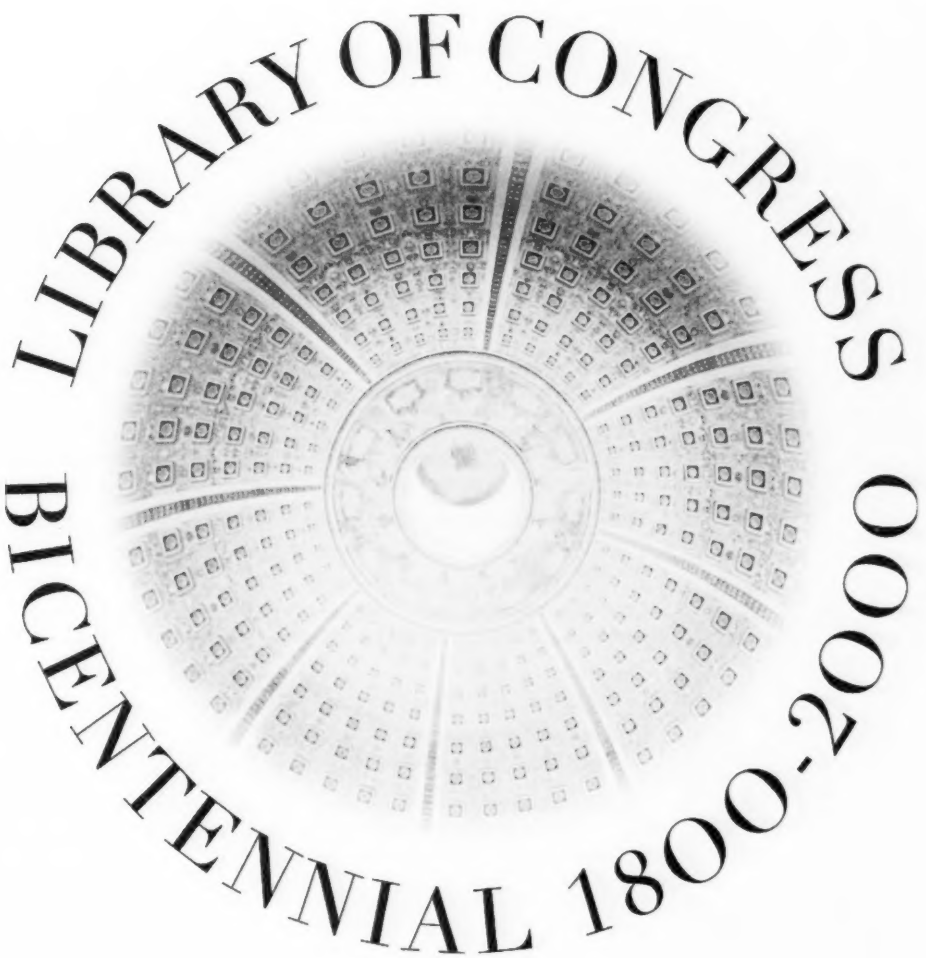

The Year in Review

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 2 February 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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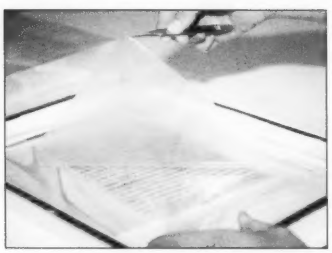

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

FY 2001

Congress OKs $547 Million Budget for Library

BY GAIL FINEBERG

The Library's final fiscal year 2001 budget, approved by Congress on Dec. 15 and signed into law by President Clinton on Dec. 21, totals $547.2 million, including a special appropriation of $99.8 million to begin a major undertaking to develop standards and a nationwide collecting strategy to build a national repository of digital materials.

The Library's basic budget for 2001 remained largely unchanged from the version that emerged from a congressional conference committee on July 27, when $448.5 million was authorized for salaries, expenses, furniture and furnishings, representing a $21 million increase (4.9 percent) from the fiscal 2000 budget.

Before approving the final budget in December, Congress gave the Library an extra $100 million for national digital collection and preservation, but then cut the Library's and other agencies' budgets across the board by .22 percent to reduce overall spending. The effect of the rescission was to eliminate $1.2 million from the Library's 2001 budget and reduce the special appropriation to $99.8 million.

Until the Library's final budget was signed into law as part of the Legislative Branch Act of 2001 (P.L. 106-554), the Library operated at last year's spending level under 21 continuing resolutions passed by Congress between the end of the last fiscal year, on Sept. 30, and Dec. 21, when the new spending authorization took effect.

Collaborative Digital Strategy

The special appropriation authorizes the Library to spend an initial $25 million to develop and execute a congressionally approved strategic plan for a National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. Congress specified that, of this amount, $5 million may be spent for planning and to acquire and preserve digital information that may otherwise vanish during the plan development-and-approval cycle. These funds will remain available until expended.

Congress also directed the Library to seek private funds, to be received by March 31, 2003. Congress will match every dollar raised, including in-kind contributions, up to $75 million, for the digital information preservation project.

Carol Highsmith

The Library already has begun to formulate a national digital strategy, building on the work of its Digital Futures Group and the recommendations of a July 26, 2000, report issued by a committee of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The report, commissioned by the Librarian, recommended that the Library take the lead in a national, collaborative effort to archive and preserve digital information, especially those "born digital" materials that exist only in digital formats.

Following congressional directives, the Library will collaborate with federal and nonfederal partners to establish responsibilities for what will be collected and preserved and by whom, facilitate an understanding of the copyright issues and develop protocols for electronic deposit, and develop the technical standards for repository architecture and preservation methods. The Library will execute this strategy in cooperation with stakeholders within the Library and in the creative, publishing, technology and copyright communities in the United States and abroad.

In its authorizing legislation, Congress specifically instructed the Library to work jointly with the Secretary of Commerce, the director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Archives and Records Administration. The legislation also states that the Library will seek participation of "other federal, research and private libraries and institutions with expertise in the collection and maintenance of archives of digital materials," including the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Research Libraries Group, the Online Computer Library Center and the Council on Library and Information Resources.

Congress also emphasized partnership with creators of the digital medium. A Dec. 15 House conference report on the special authorization said: "The information and technology industry that has created this new medium should be a contributing partner in addressing digital access and preservation issues inherent in the new digital information environment."

The conference report directs the Library "to be mindful of conclusions drawn in a recent National Academy of Sciences report concerning the Library's trend toward insularity and isolation from its clients and peers in the transition toward digital content."

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Tom Raymond

Ray Hicks performing at the National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, Tenn. The festival is one of the Library's 1,253 "Local Legacies" projects.

'Telling America's Stories'

New Library of Congress Reading Promotion Theme

"Telling America's Stories" is the Library's new national reading promotion theme, sponsored jointly by the Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center.

"Stories connect people to the world of books and reading," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "We invite schools, libraries, museums, historical societies, families and individuals to join the campaign. We also will enlist the Center for the Book's affiliated centers and reading promotion partners throughout the country."

"Telling America's Stories" takes advantage of existing Center for the Book projects, the Local Legacies project that documented the nation's cultural traditions during the Library's Bicentennial year in 2000, and America's Library, the Library's new Web site for children and families at **www.americaslibrary.gov**.

"The American Folklife Center is delighted to be part of this campaign," said Director Peggy Bulger. "In addition to complementing the congressionally sponsored Local Legacies project, it fits nicely with our American Veterans' Oral History Project and our plans to strengthen the center's storytelling collections."

America's Library, the Library's popular new Web site, was designed to stimulate interest in American history among families and young people. It presents lively stories from America's past using unique items from the Library's collections—letters, diaries, prints and photographs, film, sound recordings, sheet music and maps. It recently received the 2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids and the Standard of Excellence Web Award. It was also named one of the "Hot Sites for 2000" by *USA Today*.

The items on the Web site are presented in five categories: "Meet Amazing Americans," "Jump Back in Time," "Explore the States," "Join America at Play" and "See, Hear and Sing."

"Telling America's Stories" is the seventh national reading promotion campaign organized by the Center for the Book since 1987. Previous themes have included "The Year of the Young Reader" (1989), "Books Change Lives" (1993-1994), and "Building a Nation of Readers" (1997-2000). ◆

"Shape Your Future—READ" was the Center for the Book's national reading promotion theme in 1995-1996.

How to Participate in 'Telling America's Stories'

For Individuals and Families

- Attend a storytelling festival (see the Book Event Calendar at **www.loc.gov/cfbook)**
- Collect your family's favorite stories
- Establish a family read-aloud hour
- Visit a local "literary landmark"
- Research and write about an event in the history of your community
- Visit the Library of Congress "Local Legacies" Web site at **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html**
- Join a book discussion group
- Create a family cookbook
- Volunteer to read to patients in a hospital or nursing home
- Go to a reading at your local library or bookstore
- Ask friends and family members to tell you about their favorite book
- Volunteer to help at the local library, museum or historical society
- Visit the "America's Library Web site: **www.americaslibrary.gov**

For Schools and Libraries

- Establish a storytelling group
- Create a local literary map
- Create a tour of significant or interesting places in your community
- Invite local authors, television stars and public officials to talk about their favorite books
- Ask local book collectors about their collections
- Study and document the history of an old building in your community
- Organize a field trip to the local historical society

For Organizations and Businesses

- Sponsor an oral history of your organization
- Become a sponsor of a community book fair or storytelling festival
- Establish an employee storytelling or book discussion group
- Organize a contest asking members or employees to describe "a book that changed my life."
- Form a reading promotion partnership with a local school or library
- Become a sponsor of a local museum, library or historical society
- Organize a field trip to a local "literary landmark"

Ideas Based on the 'America's Library' Web Site

(www.americaslibrary.gov)

Meet Amazing Americans

- Read a book about or by one of the famous Americans featured on the site
- Plan a visit to the home of a famous American
- Write a one-page description of the most amazing American you've ever known

Jump Back in Time

- Choose your favorite period in American history
- Find out what happened on one day in American history—today, or on your birthday
- Chose a favorite display in your local museum and interview yourself about why you like it

Explore the States

- Memorize the state capitals and challenge friends and family members to memorize them
- Visit your state capitol and make a list of statues on the capitol grounds
- List the most famous writers and poets who have lived in your state
- Learn about book events and reading promotion activities in your state by visiting the Center for the Book's Web site: **www.loc.gov/cfbook**
- Learn about folklife events and activities in your state by visiting the American Folklife Center's Web site: **www.loc.gov/folklife**

Join America at Play

- Interview friends and family members about their favorite sports
- Start a new scrapbook about family vacations and travel
- Describe your first airplane ride

See, Hear and Sing

- Make a list of your favorite songs and when you think you first heard them
- Visit a restored movie theater
- Try to remember the first time you listened to the radio and the first television program you ever saw

Red Ink

Records of the Communist Party USA Opened

The Library of Congress has opened for research copies of the records of the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) covering the period from the 1920s to the 1940s. This collection of documents had long been thought destroyed. However, in late 1992, after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, a historian in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, John Earl Haynes, learned that the CPUSA had secretly shipped these records to the Soviet Union more than 50 years ago, where they were kept in a closed Communist Party archives. In the post-Soviet era the new Russian government took control of these records and opened them for research.

In January 1993, Mr. Haynes traveled to Moscow and was the first American scholar to examine this historically significant collection, housed in what is today known as the Russian State Archives of Social and Political History. Upon his return to the United States, he recommended that the Library of Congress propose to the Russian Archives that the collection be microfilmed and a set of the microfilm deposited in the Library to ensure their permanent availability.

The Library of Congress opened negotiations with the Russian Archives in 1993 to microfilm the collection. The negotiations over the years that followed involved staff of the Library's Manuscript and European divisions as well as the Librarian of Congress. In late 1998, a formal agreement was signed by Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, on behalf of the Library, and Kyrill Anderson, director of the Russian Archives. The project has now been completed. In total, the film includes 435,165 frames on 326 reels. The cost of filming was supported by a "Gift to the Nation" from John Kluge, chairman of the Library's Madison Council, and the Library's James B. Wilbur Fund for Foreign Copying.

The previous paucity of the archival record has been a major obstacle to scholarship on the history of the American Communist movement. Accounts of the history of American communism and the related issue of anticommunism have been highly contentious, with the academic consensus varying widely over the decades in part due to the shallowness and resulting ambiguity of the evidential base. The CPUSA has always been a secretive organization; while occasional government raids, subpoenas, search warrants and congressional investigations made some documentation part of the public record, the quantity was never large because of the party's practice of hiding or destroying records. Although some party documents have also become available in the papers of various private individuals, the quantity is limited.

Now any researcher can read microfilmed copies of the original documents in the Manuscript Reading Room of the Library of Congress. Historians will, therefore, have a much stronger basis for reconstructing an accurate picture of American communism and anticommunism from the 1920s to the 1940s. A finding aid has been created to guide researchers through the collection.

Many of the documents in this collection are unique; the records are very detailed regarding the history of the CPUSA, particularly for its origins in the 1920s and the early and middle 1930s. There are fewer records for the 1937-1944 period than for the earlier years, probably due to the difficulties of shipping large quantities of records once war started in 1939. The CPUSA collection at the Russian Archives has no material later than 1944.

Among the items in the CPUSA collection are:

- A 1919 letter from Nikolai Bukharin, head of the Communist International in Soviet Russia, to American radicals urging them to form an American Communist Party. The Comintern (as the Communist International was called) told American radicals that they should organize "Communist nuclei among soldiers and sailors…for the purpose of violent baiting of officers and generals, " recognize the "necessity of arming the proletariat," tell radical soldiers when demobilized from the army that they "must not give up their arms, " should expose President Woodrow Wilson "as a hypocrite and murderer, in order to discredit him with the masses," form "militant organs of the struggle for the conquest of the State power, for the dictatorship of the Workers" and adopt the slogan "Down with the Senate and Congress."
- A 13-page application for admission to the Communist International from the newly organized Communist Party of America. The letter, dated Nov. 24, 1919, ends with the declaration that "The Communist Party realizes the immensity of its task; it realizes that the final struggle of the Communist proletariat will be waged in the United States, our conquest of power alone assuring the world Soviet Republic. Realizing all this, the Communist Party prepares for the struggle. Long Live the Communist International! Long live the World Revolution."
- A 1926 memo regarding Soviet subsidies to the American Communist movement. Different Soviet agencies subsidized different American Communist activities, and sometimes the funds, sent to the United States by surreptitious means, were delivered to the wrong recipient. In this memo, the head of the American Communist party attempts to reconcile who got which subsidies and which transfers were needed to ensure that the various activities received what Moscow intended.
- Some documents illustrate the emphasis that the CPUSA placed on organizing African Americans. A 1924 letter from the Comintern, for example, confirms that it was providing a subsidy of $1,282 to send 10 black Americans to the "Eastern University," a Comintern school in Moscow. Another document is a 15-page report on the party's work in Harlem in 1934.
- There is a small collection of the letters of John Reed in the CPUSA collection. Reed, a well-known American journalist of the 1910s, was a founder of the American Communist Party in

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Katherine Dunham Legacy Project

Library Receives $1 Million Grant for Dance Archives

The Library of Congress has received a $1 million grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation to support a two-year program (Dec. 1, 2000, through Nov. 30, 2002) to support the Katherine Dunham Legacy Project at the Library of Congress. The purpose of the project is to purchase the Katherine Dunham archives; to preserve materials that document and augment the Dunham legacy; and to expand educational programs.

This is the second grant the Library has received from the DDCF in as many years. Last year the foundation gave another $1 million grant as a "Gift to the Nation" in honor of the Library's Bicentennial to purchase the Martha Graham archives, support performances of the Martha Graham Dance Company and to document Graham works.

"We look forward to working in partnership with Miss Dunham and the Dunham Centers on this important and innovative project," said Dr. Billington. "The Library continues to be extremely grateful to the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation for their support for our dance programs and collections."

The purchase of the Dunham archives will, first, allow the Library to take possession of the collection of film, video, sound and print materials that document the life and work of Katherine Dunham. Second, the grant will be used to document and augment the Dunham legacy through the preservation of existing materials; to videotape oral histories of Dunham dancers; and to make the resources more available to the public. Finally, the grant will be used to expand educational programs at the Dunham Center in East St. Louis, Ill.

Olga Garay, program director for the arts at the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, noted: "The work of Katherine Dunham has had major national and international impact. We are pleased to work with the Library of Congress to ensure her legacy is preserved for future generations."

Katherine Dunham, born in 1909 in Glen Ellyn, Ill., is an American dancer and choreographer who is best known for her choreography based on African American, Caribbean, West African and South American sources. As a young dancer and student at the University of Chicago, she became interested in anthropology and eventually pursued studies in both dance and anthropology. She received a Rosenwald Foundation Fellowship to study the dance forms of the Caribbean, spending time in Jamaica and Haiti. Ms. Dunham's field work helped develop a now recognized subdiscipline of anthropology and also led to Ms. Dunham's own understanding—both intellectual and kinesthetic—of the African roots of black dance in the West Indies. From that beginning, she began to develop for herself the first African American "serious" dance technique.

Katherine Dunham in "Rara Tonga" from the musical Tropical Revue (1943), choreographed by Dunham. Photo courtesy of the Dance Division, New York Public Library for the Performing Arts; Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

Upon her return to the United States, Ms. Dunham went to New York to perform and choreograph the new type of American Black dance that she was creating. Her work was well received, and in 1947 she created the Katherine Dunham School of Cultural Arts Inc. She continued to refine her technique and to expand her choreography, transmitting that body of knowledge to succeeding generations of dance students. In 1964 Ms. Dunham became an artist-in-residence at Southern Illinois University and then professor and director of the Performing Arts Training Center there. She has continued to teach the Dunham technique to young dancers and has opened the Dunham Museum in East St. Louis, where she brings an awareness of Haitian and African art to area residents. Ms. Dunham was a recipient of the Kennedy Center Honors in 1983, and she was named one of the first 100 of "America's Irreplaceable Dance Treasures" by the Dance Heritage Coalition earlier this year.

In the last 15 years, the Library has become more involved in documenting the efforts of innovators in the field of dance and collecting dance-related materials. Among these are the Bob Fosse-Gwen Verdon Collection, the Lester Horton Dance Collection, the Erick Hawkins Archives and the Martha Graham Collection. This most recent grant from the DDCF allows the Library to provide important leadership in supporting the Katherine Dunham legacy and to preserve an important dance collection based on her work.

Doris Duke, a lifelong philanthropist, distributed some $400 million, often anonymously, to a variety of charitable causes. When she died in 1993, she left her fortune, including her properties, to the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation.

The mission of the foundation, which was established in 1996, is to improve the quality of people's lives by nurturing the arts, protecting and restoring the environment, seeking cures for diseases and helping to protect children from abuse and neglect. With approximately $1.6 billion in assets, the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation is among the largest philanthropies in the United States. As of December 1999, the foundation has awarded nearly $120 million in grants. Additional information can be found on the foundation's Web site at **www.ddcf.org**. ◆

Conservation Corner

Washington's First Inaugural Address

BY HEATHER WANSER

The Conservation Division has recently treated one of the most important documents in the Library's collections: George Washington's first inaugural address.

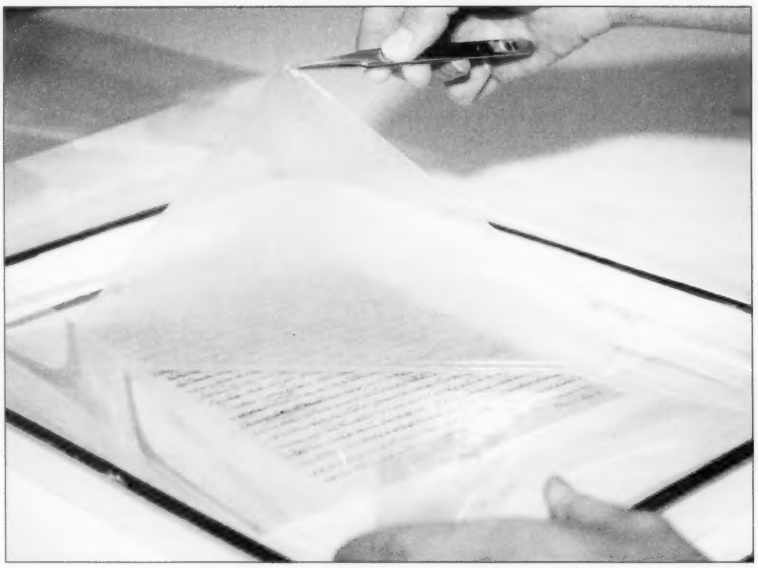
This six-page, double-sided document, written in Washington's own hand, is from the Washington Papers in the Manuscript Division. It is historically significant for many reasons, not the least of which that it is the first inaugural address given by the first president of a new republic.

According to Gerard Gawalt, early American history specialist in the Manuscript Division, it is believed to be the copy that Washington used when he delivered his inauguration speech in New York in 1789. It remained in Washington's possession until his death in 1799.

The address presented many conservation challenges, which prompted its proposal for treatment. The original cream color of the paper was yellowed, with mended tears and paper losses, all evidence of deterioration. Numerous repairs had darkened over time and obscured letters, and additional paper damage indicated earlier unsuccessful attempts to remove them.

In 1952, the already fragile condition of the address called for it to be "laminated" between layers of cellulose acetate film and sheer tissue paper. This was once a popular treatment that has fallen out of favor because it obscures the image and leaves the pages unnaturally stiff. Recent analysis of this film suggests that it may not be as chemically stable as once thought. In addition, there was concern about the chemical stability of the iron gall ink, which is acidic in nature and known to progressively damage the paper to which it is applied. Evidence of the acidity is ink "strike-through," a conservation term for writing that migrates into the paper and becomes visible on the reverse.

Each page of the manuscript was carefully studied and its condition recorded in a detailed written report that included photographic documentation. This documentation, the first step in all major treatments, becomes a permanent record of condition prior to treatment. At the same time, the conservator becomes thoroughly acquainted with the document by conducting all necessary tests to determine the most appropriate treatment.



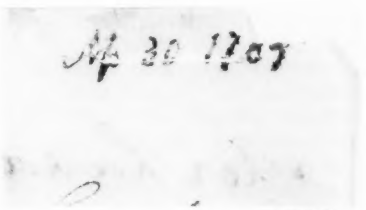
Marita Clance

Laminating tissue on Washington's first inaugural address is carefully removed by one of the Library's conservation specialists.

Treatment started by dissolving the cellulose acetate film and removing the tissue paper. Each page was immersed in several solvent baths until the acetate film was thoroughly eliminated. Prior testing determined that the solvent would not harm or change the antique paper or ink.

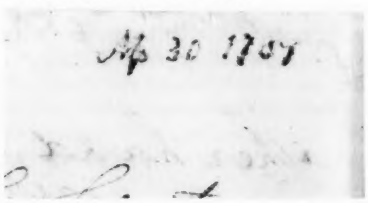
After removal of the cellulose acetate film, it was possible to perform additional solubility tests on the iron gall ink to determine the feasibility of future treatments. Testing indicated that the ink was somewhat water sensitive, requiring that all further processes be modified, thus adding to the challenge of the treatment.

The next step was to remove each of the discolored repairs, many of which had been applied over Washington's writing. The old adhesive was softened with tiny applications of warm water until the old repair could be carefully lifted. This delicate process was conducted under a binocular microscope to make certain that none of the original writing or paper was disturbed.



Marita Clance

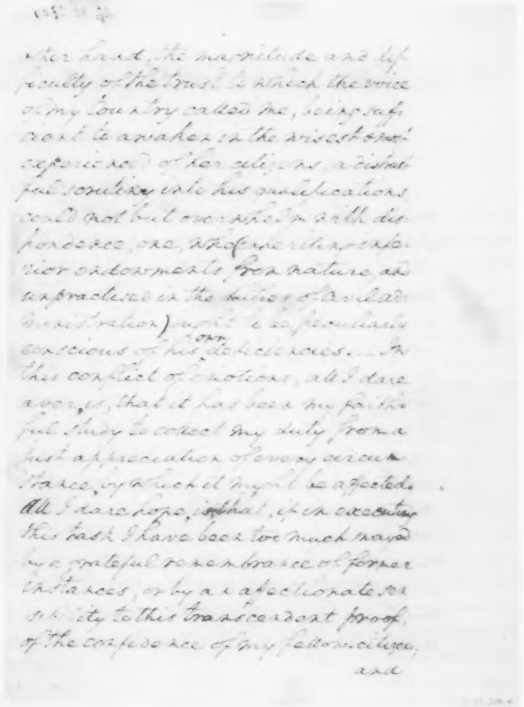
Corner detail, during and after conservation treatment



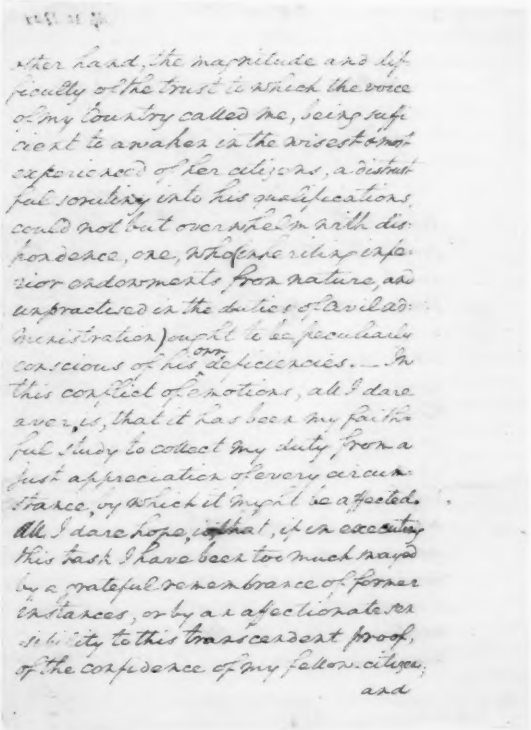
Each page was carefully washed and deacidified in a magnesium bicarbonate solution, modified by substituting 65 percent of the water with ethanol.

Marita Clance

Using a microscope, a Library conservator carefully removes discolored repairs; the second page of the address before (top right) and after treatment.



ster hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, seems sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful sensibility into his qualifications. could not but overwhelm with diffidence. one, who, in retiring from public service, from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of executive administration, would be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. — In this conflict of emotions, all I dare avow is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty, from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is that, if in executing this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by a zealous affectionate solicitude to this transcendent proof, of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and



ster hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, seems sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful sensibility into his qualifications. could not but overwhelm with diffidence. one, who, in retiring from public service, from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of executive administration, would be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. — In this conflict of emotions, all I dare avow is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty, from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is that, if in executing this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by a zealous affectionate solicitude to this transcendent proof, of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and

This procedure, designed to minimize the solubility of the iron gall ink, was recently developed in the Conservation Division, and tested thoroughly by the Research and Testing Division to verify its effectiveness. The treatment deposits an alkaline reserve in the paper to protect it from harmful acids, without disturbing the ink.

The many tears were mended with nearly invisible strips of Japanese tissue adhered with a wheat starch and methyl cellulose adhesive that is easily reversible. The losses were filled with multiple layers of Japanese tissue, or cellulose pulp powder worked into a paste with methyl cellulose adhesive. Each sheet was placed in a custom-designed protective housing of a nonreactive polyester film, fully supported by a sturdy acid-free mat to assure safe handling.

Now that it has been treated, the restored Washington's address will receive the careful attention given to all rare Library collection materials. Specifically, this item will be stored under stringent environmental controls and, when it is exhibited, light levels will be carefully controlled to limit the chance of photo oxidation, which accelerates the deterioration of paper.

This challenging project combined the expertise of a historian, a professional conservator and a team of scientists to provide the most appropriate and advanced techniques available. The conservation treatment not only improved the appearance of this valuable document, but preserved it chemically and physically.

Mark Roosa, director for Preservation, noted in reference to the treatment of the address that "the uniqueness of the Library's collections, its excellent staff and this type of integrated activity make the Library a worldwide leader in the conservation of cultural properties." ◆

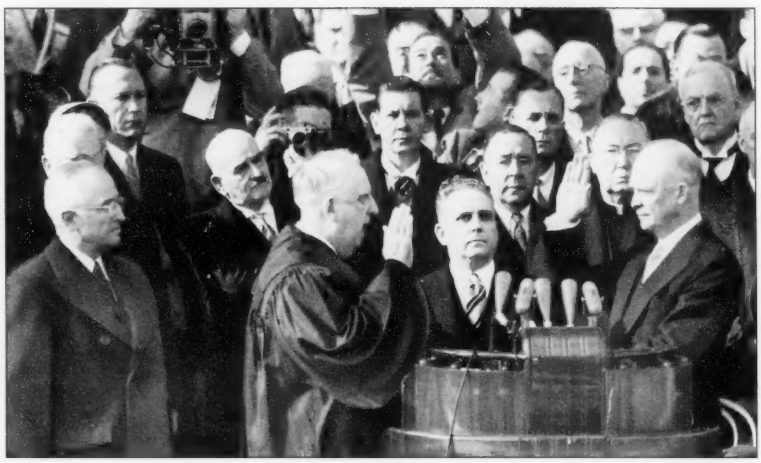
Ms. Wanser is a senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division.

Taking the Oath

Presidential Inauguration Collection Debuts Online

A collection containing materials from United States presidential inaugurations is now available on the American Memory collections Web site at **www.loc.gov**. "'I Do Solemnly Swear...': Presidential Inaugurations" is a presentation of 400 items from each of the inaugurations, from George Washington's in 1789 to Bill Clinton's in 1997. Materials from George W. Bush's inauguration will be available sometime in March.

The collection represents a collaborative effort between the Library and other institutions. In addition to items selected from the Library's photographic and manuscript collections, materials were contributed by the Architect of the Capitol, the White House and the U.S. Senate Office of the Sergeant at Arms. The Web site offers associated searchable text transcriptions of inaugural addresses through a cooperative effort with Yale Law School's Avalon Project, an online archives dedicated to providing historical and legal documents in the fields of law, history, economics, politics, diplomacy and government.



United Press

Scenes from inaugurals, now available online: Chief Justice Frederick Vinson administers the oath of office to Dwight Eisenhower as President Harry Truman (far left) looks on, 1953; the scene of Benjamin Harrison's inaugural at the U.S. Capitol in 1889; Judge Sarah Hughes administers the oath to Lyndon Johnson aboard Air Force One following the assassination of John Kennedy in 1963.

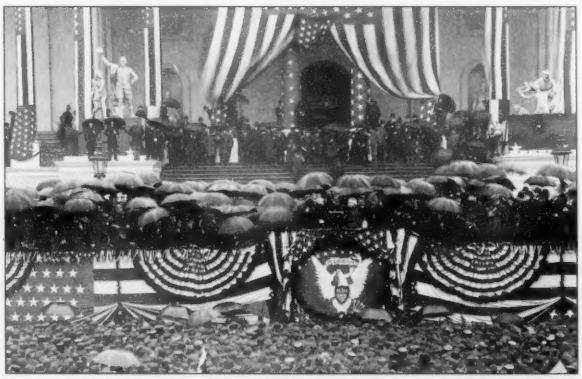
The Library has many treasures among its papers of 23 presidents and those of their contemporaries. A representative selection of papers for each inauguration is presented in the collection to encourage further research and study.

With support from the Madison Council, the Library's private-sector advisory group, the collection includes newly scanned items and items already available in other American Memory collections such as: "A Century of Lawmaking," "The Papers of George Washington," "Music for the Nation," "Words and Deeds," "Theodore Roosevelt: His Life and Times on Film," "Manuscripts from the Federal Writers' Project" and others.

Included in the collection are diaries, letters, photographs, programs and sheet music that document the ceremonial aspects of presidential inaugurations. The handwritten drafts of inaugural addresses provide a glimpse at how these speeches were crafted.

This new collection has been added to the more than 90 already freely available from American Memory, which is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress.

The latest Web site from the Library is aimed at kids and families. The colorful and interactive "America's Library" (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) invites users to "Log On ... Play Around ... Learn Something." ◆



Cecil Stoughton

Online Copyright of Music

Copyright Office Announces New Program

The Library of Congress and the U.S. Copyright Office have signed a major new Cooperative Agreement with the National Music Publishers' Association Inc. (NMPA) and its licensing subsidiary, the Harry Fox Agency Inc. (HFA) establishing the CORDS program (Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System) for online copyright registration and deposit of musical works.

The CORDS system allows music publishers to register their copyrights online through the HFA SongFile.com Web site, eliminating paperwork and speeding up the registration process. Music publishers are also able to file deposit copies of their works online.

In a recent test of the system, four music publishers—EMI Music Publishing, Peermusic, BMG and Famous Music—have effectively used the CORDS system to register musical works and receive their copyright registration certificates within a few weeks. HFA developed special software to enable its publisher principals to connect to the CORDS system.

The U.S. Copyright Office worked closely with HFA to provide advice and expertise, and the CORDS developer, CNRI (Corporation for National Research Initiatives), provided extensive technical assistance to HFA as well. "I am delighted that music publishers are now able to use the CORDS system," said Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters.

"In this age of electronic commerce, an important part of our copyright system is the ability of publishers to electronically submit copyright claims for their content, and the Copyright Office to expeditiously make available online accurate and timely information about their copyright registrations," she added.

"This is another major step for the Library of Congress as well, as the new arrangement also provides an efficient way for the Library to acquire new musical works in electronic form for its growing digital library collections," observed Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb.

"We are very pleased with the culmination of this NMPA-HFA joint project with the Copyright Office. CORDS takes the time-consuming and paper-intensive work of registering music copyrights and makes it faster, easier and more accessible," said Edward Murphy, president and CEO of the National Music Publishers Association Inc.

The copyright system has been a part of the Library of Congress since 1870. In addition to administering the copyright law, the U.S. Copyright Office creates and maintains the national public record of copyright registrations and recorded documents, provides technical assistance and policy advice on copyright issues to Congress and executive branch agencies, offers information to the general public and obtains copies of works for the collections of the Library of Congress. For more information, visit the U.S. Copyright Office on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/copyright**.

The National Music Publishers' Association, founded in 1917, works to protect and advance the interests of the music publishing industry. With more than 800 members, NMPA represents music publishing firms throughout the United States. The Harry Fox Agency Inc., the licensing subsidiary of NMPA, provides an information source, clearinghouse and monitoring service for licensing musical copyrights and represents more than 25,000 music publisher principals. Fox Agency International, launched in 1994, is a subsidiary of HFA. ◆

Budget

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Operating in 2001

Including funds from all sources, the Library will have $699.2 million available in fiscal 2001. Fund sources are the $547.2 million appropriation, including authority to spend receipts of $36 million; $12.8 million in revolving funds; $43.2 million in gift and trust funds, a large part of which is earmarked for the National Digital Library Program; $80 million in reimbursable programs, such as those operated by FEDLINK and the Federal Research Division; and $16 million that the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to spend on Library projects.

Appropriated funds include, after the rescission, $73.4 million for the Congressional Research Service; $38.4 million for the Copyright Office, which will have offsetting collections of $29.3 million; and $48.5 million for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Conferees, before the .22 percent across-the-board program cut, had approved $8.5 million for mandatory pay increases; $10 million for the Russian Leadership Program; $5.95 million for Hands Across America, a project to train teachers how to incorporate the Library's digital collections into school curricula; $500,000 for arrearage reduction; $1.2 million for mass deacidification to protect embrittled books; $250,000 for the National Film Preservation Board; $404,000 for a digitization pilot with the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; $7.6 million for nonpersonal digitization costs; $618,000 to open the first offsite storage facility at Fort Meade; $300,000 for National Digital Library Program servers and storage; $2.3 million for security; and $4.3 million for a high-speed transmission line between the Library and educational facilities, libraries or networks serving western North Carolina. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of the Gazette, *the Library's staff newsletter.*

15 Years of Technological Change

Retiring Director Reflects on Library Career

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Fifteen years may be a brief moment in time, but it is long enough to experience a revolution. So said retiring Information Technology Services (ITS) Director Herbert S. Becker, who presented his reflections on 15 years of technological change at the Library at a Nov. 21 program sponsored by the Technology Users Group. Mr. Becker retired on Dec. 30 with 43 years of federal service.

"It has been a remarkable time to be at the Library," said Mr. Becker. "As you work at the Library day to day, making a myriad of decisions, change seems to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary. But when you look back, you realize that there has been a revolution in the information industry that has had a major impact on how the Library does business."

When Mr. Becker first came to the Library in July 1985, the mainframe computer was dominant, and "big" was the operative word. Two mainframes stretched across the entire computer room floor. While performance and storage capacity increased dramatically over time, the size of the mainframe and its associated storage devices were drastically reduced in size.

"We used to talk about running out of space," joked Mr. Becker. "Today we could actually lease some of our floor space. Compared with 400 gigabytes of storage in the entire Computer Center in 1985, we can now provide 10 gigabytes on someone's desktop," he added.

Much has also changed in the way information is distributed throughout the organization. During the early 1980s, staff members came to the Computer Center with a cart to pick up their computer output. Local area networks (LANs) were still in the future, as was the concept of a personal computer with a printer on nearly every desk. Mr. Becker recalled the days of the standalone word processor, with no other functionality.

"Sometimes it worked, and sometimes it didn't," he recalled.

Richard Barnes

Herbert Becker

The move from these early word processors to more versatile personal computers was a key component of the "revolution" of which Mr. Becker spoke.

"The ability to move computing power from a central room to peoples' desktops made computers a more integral part of everyone's workday," he observed. "But it also presented a management challenge."

For example, the upgrading of software could no longer be done at the mainframe level, but had to be distributed to everyone's machine. LANs held some promises, but the Library's technical staff soon realized that the Library's buildings were wired for voice, not data communications.

Thus began the "Premise Distribution System"—the effort to upgrade the wiring in all three buildings to standard level five copper and fiber—which made possible the installation of a LAN infrastructure. The renovation of the Jefferson and Adams buildings, which began in the mid 1980s, made this an opportune time for the upgrade. A second upgrade, which is now under way, will move the Library's telecommunications systems from a 4 megabits per second token ring connection to a 100 megabits per second Ethernet connection.

Mr. Becker also noted that the Library has historically been a leader in many areas of the technology revolution. Outside of the scientific research community, the Library has been close to the cutting edge of technology, according to Mr. Becker. Early in the 1990s, when he began to serve as the Legislative Branch representative to the National Information Infrastructure (NII) Task Force, Mr. Becker noted that agencywide electronic mail was a novelty in many federal agencies. By comparison, a Library-wide e-mail system was already in place. With the aim of building "a seamless web of communications networks in the United States and around the world," one of the NII's first assignments was to get its members connected through e-mail so they could work more easily together to support this initiative.

Similarly, the Library was quick to connect to the Internet when it was still in its infancy.

The Library's first use of the Internet during the early 1990s made possible a joint software development project with IBM to replace the Library's 3270 Comterms (mainly used for cataloging and searching the Library's databases) with more standard personal computers that could be used for word processing and many other functions. At the time, IBM's subcontractor on this project was located in England. "Since we could test the software being developed with them electronically over the Internet, we didn't get to visit in person," joked Mr. Becker.

On a serious note, Mr. Becker said that one of the themes of his tenure as ITS director has been to make the Library's computer hardware and software more standardized by purchasing and implementing products that are commercially available and supportable. While customizing the Library's systems made sense when there were no products on the market to meet its information needs, the situation has changed. Mr. Becker believes that what is to be gained from standardization outweighs what is lost by no longer customizing its systems to specific Library applications.

On April 30, 1993, the Library's card catalog debuted on the Internet.

"I wish I had kept my notes from the planning meetings," said Mr. Becker, who recalled a lively debate on the subject. "Some thought it would be just a novelty and that people wouldn't really use it." Today it remains one of the Library's most popular online resources. "The Library can be proud of its role in making geographic boundaries irrelevant in terms of the ability to communicate and share its resources."

Mr. Becker, who still keeps a box of vintage IBM punch cards in his desk, made some observations about the impact of the technology revolution.

"Technology is ahead of our ability to deal with the issues that come with implementation." said Mr. Becker. "The technology was quick to deploy, but the impact on social institutions is not as easy to manage. The barriers are no longer hardware and software, but our imagination in dealing with issues such as privacy, security and copyright. "As the institution that contains the Copyright Office, the Library is sensitive to the issue of intellectual property rights. Balancing intellectual property rights with the ability to provide global access to electronic resources is an enormously complex issue, which will no doubt pose a challenge to this generation and most likely the next generation."

Similarly, Mr. Becker noted the challenges associated with managing large-scale digital assets. While the Library is accustomed to upgrading its systems and software periodically, in the past the amount of information to be migrated from old systems to new ones was manageable.

"In the future, we will be talking in terms of migrating petabytes [1,000 gigabytes] of information, not merely gigabytes."

A case in point was the recent implementation of the Integrated Library System, which involved the migration of data from old legacy systems.

"The volume of these digital records was relatively small," said Mr. Becker. He also noted that the time period from their original creation in the late 1960s to the 1999 migration was also relatively short. "But what about long-range data migrations—50 years, 300 years, 500 years? These issues must be tackled or else the value of having vast digital resources will be diminished."

One of the most rewarding experiences of Mr. Becker's career at the Library has been his participation in the successful effort to provide the American public with information on how Congress works through the development of the THOMAS public legislative information system, and the Legislative Information System used by members of Congress and their staffs.

"This was a landmark experience," said Mr. Becker, who believes that many Americans take for granted free access to information. "Once the doors are opened on how government works, they are not easily closed. In fact, the desire is to open them even wider."

Since the inception of THOMAS in January 1995, many parliamentary leaders and representatives of other nations have contacted the Library to learn how to manage their legislative information.

"They are fascinated with the technology, but the policy issues are just as important," he observed. "Clearly, a government can use technology to communicate effectively with its citizens, if that is what the government wants to do."

"Maybe it's just my own perspective upon leaving the Library," said Mr. Becker, "but with regard to the use of technology, I believe this is just the end of one chapter with many chapters yet to be written." The Library of Congress is the nation's library and an international library, and it will continue to remain a premiere institution." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Richard Barnes

On behalf of the Librarian of Congress, Deputy Librarian Donald Scott (left) presented retiring ITS Director Herbert Becker with the Distinguished Service award.

Communists
continued from page 30

1919 and one of its early representatives to the Comintern. However, he died of typhus in the Soviet Union in 1920. This material is thought to have been in his possession at the time of his death and was added to the CPUSA collection by Comintern archivists. (Reed was the subject a successful 1981 Hollywood film, "Reds," in which Warren Beatty played Reed.) Reed reported on the Mexican Revolution, and in a 1915 letter in the collection, written from Mexico, he tells his editor in New York about his impressions of several of the leading Mexican Revolutionary generals: Francisco "Pancho" Villa, Emiliano Zapata and Venustiano Carranza.

• A six-page report discusses Communist attempts to organize sharecroppers in the agricultural South in 1934. It includes brief sketches of the sharecroppers the party attracted to a "farm school" it set up in St. Louis. ◆

'Reforming Global Capitalism'

George Soros Reflects on the World Economy

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

Financier George Soros came to the Library of Congress on Jan. 22 to discuss the views expressed in his new book, *Open Society: Reforming Global Capitalism.*

Mr. Soros is a longtime supporter of various projects at the Library of Congress, ranging from an exhibition of "Secrets from the Soviet Archives" to fellowships for librarians from Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The program was sponsored by the Center for the Book as part of its "Books and Beyond" author series.

The Librarian of Congress introduced Mr. Soros and moderated the question-and-answer session.

Paul Hogroian

George Soros and James Billington

Mr. Soros manages one of the most successful investment funds in the world, the Quantum Group of Funds. Largely through currency speculation, he has amassed a personal fortune worth billions.

But after mastering financial markets, he decided to take on something new. Evidently there was not enough uncertainty for him in foreign exchange, so he decided to speculateon governments. Along the way, he has become a sort of "lapsed capitalist," a harsh critic of the very system he exploited. "I am the classic limousine liberal," he once said.

His principal means of speculating on governments is the Open Society Fund, a foundation he started in New York in 1979. It has since grown into a network of foundations that operate in 31 countries throughout Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Central Eurasia, as well as southern Africa, Haiti, Guatemala and the United States. In 1999 his foundation network spent $560 million. His foundations are known for backing innovative projects with measurable results, such as an attempt to eradicate tuberculosis in Soviet prisons. Often their efforts are opposed by local governments.

"It is much easier and simpler to make money than do good," Mr. Soros said.

In discussing his new book, Mr. Soros decided to begin with the conclusion and work backward to his reasoning. What the world needs now, according to George Soros, is an alliance of democratic countries that would both foster the development of "open societies" throughout the world and lay the groundwork for a world governed by "open society" principles. Markets are global and outrun the ability of individual governments to control them. Sovereignty is a "somewhat archaic concept." The only solution seems to be a form of global government.

The "open society," a term he borrowed from his mentor, the philosopher Karl Popper, can be defined loosely as a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Because he believes, along with Cardinal Richelieu, that "states have no principles, only interests," Mr. Soros is fundamentally skeptical of a government's ability to provide for the moral and material needs of people, so his open society alliance would include elements of civil society as well.

The United Nations has failed, in his view, because its structure is intergovernmental and its delegates represent governments rather than the people, as envisioned by its charter. Capitalism has failed, in his view, because there are collective social needs, such as disease control, environmental threats and education, that a free market ignores. Mr. Soros called this "the Capitalist Threat" in a controversial article in the *Atlantic Monthly* a few years ago. At the Library, he went even further, calling "market fundamentalism" a greater threat to individuals than either communism or socialism because of the widespread belief that free economic competition can cure all the world's ills.

At the core of his philosophy is the belief that truth cannot be known because the state of knowing changes what is known, or, as he says in his book, "the relationship between thinking and reality is reflexive—that is, what we think has a way of affecting what we think about."

Applied to markets, this means that the interaction of individual decisions affects the market in unpredictable ways. Applied to classical economics, it means there is no such thing as "rational expectations" that tend toward a perfect equilibrium of supply and demand, because changes in price shape demand and supply. Applied to political theory, it means that the "open society" cannot be described because it is something that people must be allowed to choose for themselves.

It is a political theory that only someone with a high tolerance for

uncertainty and risk would be comfortable with.

"Maybe this sounds far-fetched, utopian and wooly in the abstract," Mr. Soros conceded more than once, "but the open society has to be built piece by piece. It is the totality of arrangements, particularly under the international rule of law. It is an ideal based on the recognition that the ultimate truth is beyond our capacity. But it can be achieved if we acknowledge an imperfect society that holds itself open to improvement. Anything else can only be enforced by compulsion."

Mr. Soros knows this can work, because he has seen it. He is encouraged by a meeting of foreign ministers that took place in Warsaw last summer, along with a similar meeting of leaders from civil society. And he is encouraged by the part played by his foundations in mobilizing civil society to overcome oppressive regimes in Slovakia, Croatia and Yugoslavia. Other indications of a move toward the open society include such things as the Jubilee movement for forgiveness of debt in low-income countries, the effort to ban land mines and the Global Witness program to ban the international trade in diamonds used to finance civil wars. These are all signs of a global "open society."

Still, Mr. Soros would rather work through existing institutions by reforming them than by working against them. He thinks the United States should lead this effort, but only if it adopts a "multilateral" approach that takes differing views into account instead of its traditional "unilateral" stance based on American exceptionalism.

"Let's face it, the U.S. occupies a hegemonic position," Mr. Soros said. "The U.S. is in a better place to reform institutions than any other country. But we have an existential position to take—to what extent do we want to be a superpower and to what extent a leader of democracy?"

Nowhere is the tension between these two identities more apparent than in the "amazing" disparity between our military expenditures and our expenditures for foreign aid, Mr. Soros said. He drew laughter from the overflow audience when he said the difference was on the order of 100 to 1, "like the pâté in the Soviet Union that was one part goose liver and one part horse meat."

According to Mr. Soros, U.S. reluctance to dispense direct foreign aid persists in spite of the fact that foreign aid is a very cost-effective form of crisis prevention. Once something becomes a crisis, it often becomes a military matter, which is very expensive. Mr. Soros acknowledged that the current state of foreign aid is considered a "morass," but he believes it could be made better if it were designed to meet the needs of the recipients rather than the donors.

Asked by the Librarian to single out an international institution that should be radically reformed, Mr. Soros chose the World Bank.

"It is much easier and simpler to make money than do good."

—George Soros

"The provision of global public goods is not best served by traditional lending activities," he said.

Nevertheless, through the "financial gimmick" of having governments guarantee loans that are never called in, the World Bank is able to borrow money at AAA rates and reloan it for a profit. This profit is used successfully to fund small projects, but the much larger program of loans does not work because narrow national interests determine which loans are approved. Oppressive governments are rewarded, since all loans have to go through them. In addition, he said, some global problems such as AIDS do not allow a country to create the money to repay loans.

Commenting on the situation in Russia, Mr. Soros said that U.S. intervention was not sufficient because the United States went through the International Monetary Fund instead of using its own funds.

"There is no way a nonfunctioning government can meet the terms of the letter of intent required by the IMF," he said, and $15 billion "disappeared."

In contrast, the sort of trust fund that he envisions could have been used to fund the Russian social security system. Millions of people could have been helped by payments of $5 or $6 a month. Although his idea was rejected at the time, he did proceed to hand out $500 each to some 30,000 to 40,000 Russian scientists, giving them the means to stay in the country.

"I can take risks. I can act in an entrepreneurial way," he said.

He is now involved in efforts to strengthen self-government in Russia's provinces, because "if governments are run from the center, they are bound to be autocratic." He has given books to 5,000 provincial libraries and helped them get wired to the Internet.

Asked if he wanted a new international organization to replace the United Nations, Mr. Soros said he thought the United Nations was useful, but that we need to "lower our expectations" about what it can accomplish. It could be reformed, through his proposed alliance of open societies that could act as a "majority party" in the organization. This is already happening in cases in which countries work together to do things (such as keeping the Sudan from rotating into the chair of the Security Council), but he acknowledged that some countries would not like such an alliance. Sounding like the CEO of the world, he said, "those countries would be allowed to leave."

But perhaps nowhere did he sound more like a CEO than in answer to the Librarian's final question of the evening, which was, "How can you sustain a global open society in a world where resources are not sustainable?"

"Life is lived at the edge of chaos," he said. "There is great adaptability in societies. There are not necessarily limits to growth."

Later, watching him in the lobby signing dollar bills that people presented for autographing (and thus increasing their value on the spot), it was hard not to agree. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

'Meeting of Frontiers' Updated

New Maps and Photos Added to Web Site

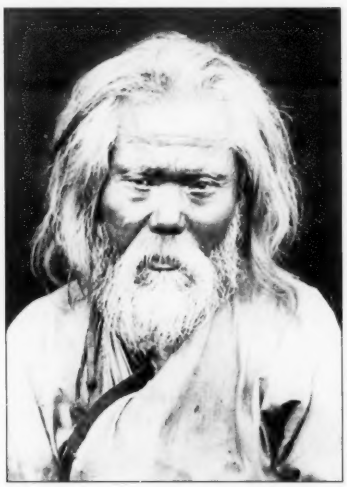
Maps and photographs from the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg and the Russian State Library in Moscow are now available online at the "Meeting of Frontiers" Web site, **international.loc.gov**.

"Meeting of Frontiers" is a congressionally funded project to create a bilingual, English-Russian digital library that chronicles the experiences of the United States and Russia in exploring, developing and settling their frontiers and the meeting of those frontiers in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. With these additions, the site includes approximately 80,000 images from the project partner institutions in the United States and Russia. These items—rare books, maps, manuscripts, photographs, films and sound recordings—tell the story of the explorers, fur traders, missionaries, exiles, gold miners and adventurers who peopled these frontiers and their interactions with the native peoples of Siberia and the American West.

The Library of Congress is lending high-resolution digitizing equipment to libraries in Moscow, St. Petersburg and several Siberian cities to use in scanning unique and rare materials relating to the frontiers theme. The Library is also working with the University of Alaska Fairbanks to acquire digital copies of rare materials relating to Alaska. Scanning operations in Siberia will be carried out with support from the Open Society Institute of Russia.

Among the materials added to "Meeting of Frontiers" as a result of these partnerships are 62 maps that document the discovery and mapping of Alaska and the North Pacific; *Views of Sakhalin Island,* an album of photographs taken in the 1890s that provide rare glimpses of life in this Russian penal colony; and *The Clipper Ship Razboinik,* an album from the photograph collection of Czar Nicholas II that documents the 1889 Arctic voyage of the clipper *Razboinik* (*Pirate*). Other collections are being digitized and will be added to the "Meeting of Frontiers" site in 2001-2002.

A map of the world by Peter Apian, ca. 1584, from the Elmer Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks



"Meeting of Frontiers" is the Library's first major digital project involving international material and extensive cooperation with foreign institutions to obtain digital images for the Library's collections. It is the first component of "International Horizons," an international digital library project that builds upon the Library's National Digital Library Program. ◆

The Russian clipper *Razboinik* as it set sail on a voyage through the Arctic in 1889, courtesy of Russian State Library in Moscow; an Ainu-Giliak (shaman) from the village of Agnevo near the post of Due, part of Innokentii Pavlovskii's photo study of Sakhalin Island, ca. 1890, courtesy of the National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg

New from the National Library Service

Beowulf *in Braille and Recorded Sound*

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has announced the publication in recorded and braille formats of poet Seamus Heaney's critically acclaimed new version of *Beowulf*, the anonymous epic poem that is often said to mark the start of the English literary tradition.

The Nobel Prize-winning poet's long-awaited new translation of *Beowulf* was initially commissioned by publisher W.W. Norton in the mid-1980s. The Old English classic about the exploits of a heroic Scandinavian clan chieftain was a best-seller on summer 2000 booklists. In advance of its renewed popularity, NLS selected the book for production in braille and recorded formats because of its high literary distinction.

The braille edition of *Beowulf* has been produced by NLS in cooperation with the National Braille Press. In the Braille edition, Old English is treated as a foreign language and rendered in uncontracted grade 1 braille (braille in which every letter is represented by a braille character and the abbreviations or contractions that streamline the use of modern English braille are eliminated).

Narrated by Patrick Horgan, the audio version of *Beowulf* was produced in the studios of the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City. The modern English text of the poem and some explanatory material are followed by Mr. Heaney's commentary and then the narration of the Old English version.

Emerging from an ancient oral tradition, *Beowulf* was originally an exciting story meant to be read aloud. In addition to serving its constituents, NLS has produced a recording that restores the poem to its original intentions.

The finished recording will provide patrons with complete access to this literary masterwork, with the original language, translation and scholarly commentary intact.

Beowulf is available to eligible NLS users through their cooperating network libraries. ◆

The History and Significance of Braille

Braille: Into the Next Millennium, a 600-page anthology of articles by international experts in the field of braille, has been published jointly by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) of the Library of Congress and the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America.

In his foreword, NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke notes, "With a tactile medium such as braille comes literacy—spelling, writing and broad communication possibilities are open and available. With literacy comes the possibility of freedom. With freedom comes the possibility of endless achievement—from pleasant living to significant social contributions. Personal and institutional commitments to braille by enthusiasts in the United States have helped advance literacy for blind individuals in North America and have therefore advanced the possibility of freedom for thousands."

The book is in three parts. Part I, "Braille in the Past," covers the origins of braille, embossed printing in the United States and the home of Louis Braille in France. Part II, "Braille in the Present," includes 18 articles on such diverse subjects as the literary code, mathematics and music codes. Part III, "Braille in the Future," discusses braille as a predictor of success, electronic distribution of braille and future braille codes and fonts. In addition, there is an appendix of ASCII braille characters, a list of contributors and an extensive bibliography.

According to the book's editor, Judith Dixon, consumer relations officer for NLS and originator of the concept for the book, "We trace braille from its beginnings through the myriad of current uses and also take a peek at the future. Each author is an expert in his or her field and has brought to this work a perspective that can be acquired only through experience and a profound closeness to the subject."

Kenneth Jernigan, who served for many years as president of the National Federation of the Blind, states in his preface, "It is in this atmosphere of renewed opportunity and hope that the current book is produced. It will make a valuable contribution to the new emphasis on braille, and it will give historical background and perspective. It will also synthesize and draw together present thinking and point the way to the future."

The book will be available in braille and recorded formats for NLS readers by January 2001. Print copies have been supplied to libraries and universities in the United States and Canada through the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America.

Single print copies are available at no cost upon request to the Reference Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542; telephone (202) 707-5100.

For additional information, contact: Robert E. Fistick, Head, Publications and Media Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542; telephone: (202) 707-9279; e-mail: **rfis@loc.gov**; NLS Web site: **www.loc.gov/nls**. ◆

Ira Lax

A new Web site for children and familes (left) and a nationwide program celebrating American folklife (right, Jimmy Garrison at the Ann Arbor Jazz and Blues Festival) were among the highlights of the Library's Bicentennial year.

Celebration and Growth

The Year in Review

BY AUDREY FISCHER

With a theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," the Library's Bicentennial in 2000 provided a unique opportunity to feature the Library's collections, its role in American life and the importance of libraries in a democratic society as providers of free and open access to knowledge and information.

While celebrating its 200th birthday, on April 24, the Library continued to implement a new Integrated Library System (ILS), administered a Russian Leadership Program that brought emerging Russian political leaders to the United States to observe the workings of democratic institutions and increased the physical security of the Library's collections, facilities, staff and computer resources.

The Library also received a number of important new acquisitions, improved service to Congress and the nation through the use of technology and continued to make more of its vast resources available electronically on its celebrated World Wide Web site. At year's end, the Library reached its five-year goal of making freely available 5 million items on the its Web site (**www.loc.gov**) by 2000 as a gift to the nation.

Bicentennial

The Library celebrated its Bicentennial with a wide array of programs and activities held April 24 and throughout the year.

- **New Web Site**. "America's Library," a new, easy-to-use Web site for children and families, was launched during a news conference on April 24. Accessible at **www.americaslibrary.gov**, the site makes learning about history fun through stories accompanied by photographs, maps, prints, manuscripts, and audio and video recordings from the Library's collections. With donated media and creative advice contributed through the nonprofit Advertising Council as part of its Children's Initiative effort, the site was developed and promoted through a nationwide public service campaign with the tagline: "There is a better way to have fun with history. Log On. Play Around. Learn Something." Through public service advertising on the Internet, television and radio, the site received more than $17 million in free advertising last year.
- **Commemorative Stamp and Coins**. At ceremonies held in the Great Hall on April 24, the U.S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp and the U.S. Mint issued bimetallic and silver commemorative coins. Some

Fern Underdue

A commemorative stamp (with cachets, left) and two Bicentennial coins were popular at the Library and across the nation.

Christina Tyler Wenks

Susan Davis International

Natalie J. Evans

Christina Tyler Wenks

Paul Hogroian

Bob Weir (clockwise from bottom left), the Eastern High School Choir and the Saturday Night Live Band; Big Bird; Cokie Roberts; the Kan Kouran West African Dance Group; and Tito Puente were just a few of the performers at the Library's Bicentennial birthday party, held April 24, on the East Front lawn of the U.S. Capitol.

46,000 stamps were sold on that day, and, beginning on April 25, more than 200 libraries in 43 states held second-day issue events for the stamp. The U.S. Mint experienced record-breaking sales for a first-day launch event and by year's end had sold 251,548 silver coins and 34,571 bimetallic coins, with a potential surcharge of nearly $3 million to fund Library programs.

• **National Birthday Celebration**. A national birthday celebration attended by more than 5,000 people was held on the East Front lawn of the Capitol on April 24. Among the program's celebrities were political analyst Cokie Roberts, who served as master of ceremonies; Gen. Colin Powell, retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Roger Baum, great-grandson of L. Frank Baum, author of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*; children's author and illustrator Maurice Sendak; magician and illusionist David Copperfield and Big Bird of "Sesame Street." The U.S. Army Blues Band and a host of other artists provided a variety of American music in a concert led by former Grateful Dead musician Mickey Hart. Honored at the event were 84 "Living Legends" selected by the Library for their significant contributions to American life.

• **Local Legacies**. Working through their members of Congress and with local organizations and groups,

The Library honored more than 80 "Living Legends."

people from all walks of life documented America's cultural heritage at the turn of the millennium as part of the Local Legacies project. All told, 414 of the 535 members of Congress registered nearly 1,300 Local Legacies projects from every state, trust, territory and the District of Columbia. Four thousand Americans provided photographs, written documentation, sound and video recordings, newspaper clippings, posters and other materials as part of their projects. By year's end, the nearly1,000 projects that were received by the Library became a permanent part of the American Folklife Center collections.

• **Exhibitions**. The premier Bicentennial exhibition, "Thomas Jefferson," opened on April 24 with treasures from the collections illuminating the legacy of the third president of the United States. Included in the exhibition was Jefferson's personal library, the seed from which the Library's present-day collections grew. The Jefferson exhibition joined "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," which opened on April 21, as one of two Bicentennial exhibitions mounted in 2000. These two exhibitions, along with two mounted in 1999, "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention" and "John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," reflected the Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty."

• **Publications**. Four Bicentennial publications were issued during the year. *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000* by James Conaway is the first full narrative history of the Library of Congress in more than half a century. *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty*, a companion volume to the Bicentennial exhibition, examines the life of a central figure in the history of the Library of Congress and the nation. *The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet* is a visual introduction to the art and architecture of the Jefferson Building. *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*, is the Library's first guidebook in more than a decade.

• **Symposia and Concerts**. Several Bicentennial symposia were held during the year. The Congressional Research Service hosted a two-day symposium (Feb. 29-March 1) titled "Informing Congress and the Nation." Open to members of Congress and their staff, the symposium included

Yusef El-Amin

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) congratulates Dr. Billington on the success of the Local Legacies project; a scene from a New Hampshire pie-eating contest from that project.

Lyne Ellis

sessions on the ways Congress gathered information in its legislative role during the 19th century, the evolution of the informing function in the contemporary Congress, and the relationship between the Library and Congress. Co-sponsored by the Law Library of Congress and the New York University School of Law on March 7-10, "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order" examined the relationship between the rule of law and the spread of democracy. "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Voice and Publications in the 19th and 20th Centuries" was co-sponsored by the Library, the Poetry Society of America and the Academy of American Poets on April 4. The role of national libraries was explored in a symposium held at the Library on Oct. 23-27 titled "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future." Preservation and security were the focus of "To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources," a symposium held at the Library on Oct. 30-31. The final Bicentennial symposium, "Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium: Confronting the Challenges of Networked Resources and the Web," was held on Nov. 15-17.

The multiyear concert series, "I Hear America Singing," continued through the year with musical events featuring the work of American composers Cole Porter, Richard Rodgers, Jerome Kern and Stephen Sondheim, whose 70th birthday was commemorated with a musical tribute held at the Library on May 22.

• **Gifts to the Nation.** The Gifts to the Nation program brought special donations and historically significant items to the collections, including Harry A. Blackmun's papers; the first American Haggadah; a letter of Beethoven's; a Persian celestial globe; a survey of land in Frederick County, Va., signed by George Washington; and James E. Hinton's 1960s civil rights photographs. Started with a $1 million contribution from Gene and Jerry Jones, the effort to re-create Jefferson's library was undertaken as a Bicentennial initiative. Eighty-three embassies also presented more than 1,200 items to the Library as part of the International Gifts to the Nation Project.

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During the year, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) delivered nearly 598,000 research responses to members and committees of Congress. CRS provided information on matters ranging from agriculture to taxation and trade, from China to Kosovo, and Internet technology to Social Security, Medicare and related issues. CRS also assisted Congress as it considered reforms in the areas of aviation, bankruptcy, campaign finance, education and health care.

The Law Library kept members of Congress and their staffs informed on developments around the world through the monthly *World Law Bulletin* and the *Foreign Law Briefs*, a new research series produced exclusively for Congress. The Law Library staffed answered nearly 3,800 in-person reference requests from congressional users and produced 581 written reports for Congress, including comprehensive multinational studies on issues such as human rights, health care and crime.

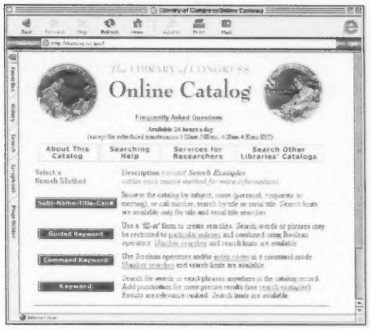
The Copyright Office provided policy advice and technical assistance to Congress on important copyright laws and related issues such the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act, and the copying and transmitting of sound recordings over the Internet. The Copyright office also responded to numerous congressional inquiries about domestic and international copyright law and registration and recordation of works of authorship.

Russian Leadership Program

Now in its second year, the Russian Leadership Program brought more than 1,600 Russian political, civic, business and intellectual leaders to the United States in 2000 to observe the workings of democratic institutions. Administered by the Library of Congress, the program has enabled nearly 4,000 participants from Russia to visit 48 states and the District of Columbia during the past two years. At year's end, funding was approved for a third year, as part of the Library's fiscal 2001 budget appropriation signed by the president on Dec. 21 (Public Law 106-554). This same law authorized the creation of a Center for Russian Leadership in the Legislative Branch—independent from the Library—to implement the exchange program in the future.

Neshan Naltchayan

Hand-painted Persian celestial wooden globe, ca. 1650, a "gift to the nation."



The opening screen of the Library's comprehensive online catalog, made possible through the successful implementation of the Library's Integrated Library System (ILS) project

Integrated Library System

Having successfully completed initial implementation of all modules of the Integrated Library System (cataloging, circulation, acquisitions and serials check-in modules, online public access catalog), online access to the MUMS legacy system was turned off on Jan. 11, 2000. On Aug. 21, the Library officially accepted the new system after extensive testing and 40 consecutive days of acceptable response times.

During the year, the Library and the ILS software vendor, Endeavor, identified, tracked, resolved and reported on software problems and implemented solutions. The Library added a test server and software to support system performance monitoring and staffed a help desk. At year's end, preparations were under way to expand Library-wide use of the ILS by establishing databases for the Congressional Research Service and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Financial Highlights

In February 2000 the Library's independent accountants, Clifton Gunderson LLC, issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal year 1999 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to the fourth consecutive "clean" audit opinion, the auditors found no material internal control weaknesses.

Improved Service to Congress and The Nation Through Technology

The Library continued to improve its cataloging, copyright, research, management and information delivery systems through the development and use of technology. Specific achievements in 2000 include:

- **Legislative Information System.** The year began with a Y2K-compliant Legislative Information System (LIS) for the exchange of data among the House, Senate and Library of Congress. The focus of development for the LIS during 2000 was the implementation of backup and recovery processes and the implementation of additional security controls. Accomplishments included the establishment of backup servers, installation of system monitoring software, improvements in the Library's firewall and the development of methods to test the integrity of data. A number of enhancements were also made, including summaries of committee markup sessions.
- **Electronic Briefing Books.** The Congressional Research Service continued to develop one of its newest products, the electronic briefing book, by preparing new interactive briefings on trade and K-12 education. Briefings on other topics of continuing congressional interest were continually updated.
- **National Digital Library Program.** At year's end, 5.6 million items were available on the Library's Web site, including 1.1 million items from collaborating institutions. During the year, more than 20 multimedia historical collections were added to the Library's American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 90. Included in this total are 12 collections from institutions that participated in the Ameritech program. Through this cooperative program, a total of 33 institutions received $1.75 million to digitize their historical collections and make them available through the Library's American Memory Web site.

During the year, the Digital Futures Group, composed of senior Library managers, completed its work begun in 1998 to develop a five-year digital library strategy that emphasizes content development (especially content created in electronic format), access and the creation of a comprehensive and stable digital library infrastructure capable of managing new and more diverse kinds of electronic content. Concurrently, the Librarian of Congress commissioned a study of its future in the digital age from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to study the Library's readiness for the digital age. Released in July 2000, the NAS's report, *LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress*, strongly encouraged the Library to pursue aggressively its strategy for acquiring, describing and preserving electronic journals and books, Web sites and links, databases and other materials created and distributed only in electronic format. As part of its fiscal 2001 budget appropriation, the Library may have as much as $98.8 million to develop a nationwide collecting strategy and repository for digital material (for details, see budget story on page 27).

- **Internet Resources.** The Library continued to provide more information to Congress and the nation with its Internet-based systems. The Library's Web site was continually cited for excellence in 2000 and was included on many "best of" lists, including *USA Today*, Yahoo and *The Scout Report*. Throughout the year, close to 1 billion transactions were recorded on the Library's public electronic systems. The THOMAS public legislative information system continued to be an enormously popular resource, with nearly 13 million system transactions logged on average each month—up from 10 million monthly transactions in 1999. Use of the American Memory historical collections increased by more than 25 percent—from an average of 15 million monthly transactions during 1999 to 19 million per month in 2000. America's Library, the Library's new Web site for children and families, recorded more than 60 million hits in 2000 during just eight months of availability. The site received several awards, including the "Standard of Excellence" award from the Web Marking Association and the "2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids" from Hypermedia Communications.
- **CORDS.** Developed in collaboration with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and Corporation for National Research Initiatives, the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS) was designed to help the Copyright Office streamline its internal registration, recordation and deposit processes, as well as provide the Library with copies of new copyrighted works in digital form for its National Digital Library repository. During the year, the Copyright Office continued to develop, test and enhance the basic CORDS production system and systematically build toward national implementation in 2003 for electronic registration and

deposit of copyrighted works over the Internet. In April 2000 the Copyright Office began CORDS production processing with the Harry Fox Agency, the licensing subsidiary of the National Music Publishers Association, together with four music publishers. The Copyright Office also continued its collaboration with Bell and Howell Information and Learning (previously known as UMI), a national publisher of digital dissertations and a major submitter of copyright applications, using the CORDS system-to-system communications processing capability for electronic registration and deposit of about 20,000 dissertations per year.

- **Global Legal Information System (GLIN)**. GLIN is a cooperative international network in which nations are contributing the full, authentic text of statues and regulations to a database managed by the Law Library of Congress. Two new member countries were added during the year, bringing the total to 14 countries participating via the Internet.
- **Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS)**. With a goal of providing professional reference service to researchers any time, anywhere, through an international, digital network of libraries and related institutions, the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) pilot project was launched in 2000. The program is piloting the use of new technologies to provide reference service online by taking advantage of electronic and physical resources and collections held by libraries around the world. Now in its third phase, the pilot project, which began with 16 participating libraries and the Library of Congress, has expanded to include more than 60 libraries and other institutions internationally. When fully implemented, participating libraries will assist their users by connecting to the CDRS to send questions that are best answered by the expert staff of CDRS member institutions from around the world, including the national libraries of Australia and Canada.
- **Geographic Information Systems**. The Geography and Map Division (G&M) continued to work closely with the National Digital Library Program to digitize cartographic materials for electronic access throughout the nation. In cooperation with the Congressional Research Service and the Congressional Relations Office, G&M produced customized maps and geographic information for members of Congress. Working with private-sector partners, G&M continued to expand a collection of large-format images available through the Internet. During the year, the "U.S. Railroad Maps" digital collection was completed and a project to digitize 1,800 Civil War maps was inaugurated. A special presentation was added to the "Meeting of Frontiers" Web site, including maps from the 17th to the 20th centuries by American, Russian and European cartographers. By year's end, nearly 4,000 maps were made available to the world on the Library's Web site.

Security

During the year, the Library made progress in implementing its security enhancement plan for major physical security improvements, including completion of a preliminary design for a state-of-the-art police communications center and central security system to integrate the Library's intrusion detection and security monitoring systems. The Library also worked toward expanding entry and perimeter security to include installation of additional screening equipment and development of designs for security upgrades of building entrances, exterior monitoring cameras and lighting, and garage and parking lot safeguards. In addition, the Library increased police staffing with the addition of 46 new officers and three administrative personnel. Other major accomplishments included upgrading security controls protecting the Library's most valuable collections; installing security controls protecting high-risk collections on exhibition; allocating 61 secure book carts and five safes to protect high risk collections in Library Services and the Copyright Office; and contracting for random sampling of the Library's collections to produce baselines of theft and mutilation in selected divisions.

The Library began the year with fully functioning "Y2K compliant" computer systems, having completed a more than two-year-long project to ensure that its 99 mission-critical and 292 nonmission-critical computer systems, as well as its communication systems, would function properly at the turn of the century. Other computer security measures included implementation of a firewall to isolate the Library's private network servers from outside intrusion and installation of hardware and software in the Senate Computer Center as a first step toward a disaster recovery site for THOMAS and the Legislative Information System.

The Collections

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to nearly 121 million items, an increase of nearly 3 million over the previous year. This figure includes 27.8 million books and other print materials, 54 million manuscripts, 13 million microforms, 4.6 million maps, 4.2 million items in the music collection, and 13.5 million visual materials (photographs, posters, moving images, prints and drawings).

- **Arrearage Reduction/Cataloging**. At year's end, the total arrearage (unprocessed materials) stood at 19,215,629 items, a decrease of 51.6 percent from the 39.7-million-item arrearage at the time of the initial census in September 1989. Staff created cataloging records for 224,544 print volumes and inventory records for an additional 50,275 items. With the Library serving as the secretariat for the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), approximately 350 PCC member institutions created 128,160 name authorities, 8,914 series authorities, 2,791 subject authorities, 979 LC Classification proposals, 19,744 bibliographic records for serials, and 62,423 bibliographic records for monographs. The Library worked with the bibliographic utilities and libraries with large East Asian collections to replace the outmoded Wade-Giles system for romanization of Chinese characters with the more modern pinyin system. During the year, 156,000 pinyin name and series authority records were loaded into the Integrated Library System.
- **Secondary Storage**. Linked to the Library's arrearage-reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to permit growth of the collection. The architectural team led by Hal Davis of the SmithGroup continued work on the design of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, Va., on behalf of the Library and the Architect of the Capitol, with funding from the Packard Humanities Institute, the owners of the facility. Scheduled to open in June 2004, the center will house the Library's collections of film, video, radio and recorded sound and the Library's film and audio video preservation laboratories. The Library also continued to work with the Architect of the Capitol and its contractors to ensure that the first storage module at the Fort Meade, Md., campus will meet environmental specifications and be ready for occupancy in March 2001. The module will house 2 million paper-based items in proper containers.

• **Important New Acquisitions.** The Library receives millions of items each year from copyright deposits, from federal agencies, and from purchases, exchanges and gifts. The celebration of the Library's Bicentennial through the Gifts to the Nation program resulted in a year of extraordinary gifts (collections and funds for acquisitions) to the Library, both in number of gifts received and in the importance of each acquisition for the collections. Notable acquisitions during the fiscal year included nearly 100 additional titles that match Thomas Jefferson's original collection; a complete and perfect map describing the whole world (Venice, ca. 1559); the maps drawn by Lafayette's cartographer; the papers of author Philip Roth and of composer-conductor Lucas Foss, the Kenneth Walker Architectural drawings, the letters of poet Edna St. Vincent Millay, the first known map of Kentucky, the Coville Photography collection, a unique collection of Russian sheet music covers and the film collection of Baron Walter de Mohrenschildt. During the year, the Library also reached agreement on the regular, continuing deposit of the archives of electronic journals published by the American Physical Society; continued its relationship with ProQuest on cost-effective access to its digital archives of U.S. doctoral dissertations; and built on the existing gift agreement with the Internet Archive to select and acquire open-access Web resources of special interest to the Library—such as the Web sites of all U. S. presidential candidates.

Preservation

The Library took action during 2000 to improve the preservation of its vast and diverse collections by: (1) completing the mass deacidification treatment of 47,736 volumes using the Bookkeeper process; (2) binding 178,593 paperback volumes and labeling 11,598 hardcover volumes; (3) expanding the applied internship program to include a photo conservator, the Library's first intern in Preventive Conservation and two advanced fellows; (4) completing conservation of 700 rare books from the Thomas Jefferson Library for the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition; (5) completing the digital reformatting of an embrittled 10-volume journal, *Garden and Forest*, and presenting it as the first complete periodical on the Library's Web site; (6) coordinating the preservation microfilming of 1.6 million pages of historically significant U.S. newspapers, adding more than 6,000 titles to the national union list of newspapers; (7) microfilming 3.8 million pages from the Library's collections; (8) beginning a program for the systematic conversion to microfiche of selected embrittled technical reports in the Publication Board Collection in the Science, Technology and Business Division; (9) inspecting and processing 398 positive and 170 negative reels of microfilm acquired from Moscow's Library of Foreign Literature and military archives in Hungary, Poland and Romania; and (10) implementing, with the Copyright Office, the use of security laser-marking equipment to place Library property information safely on CDs, audiotapes and videotapes in the Library's collections.

The Library continued its commitment to preserving the nation's film heritage. At year's end, 25 films were named to the National Film Registry, bringing the total to 300. On Nov. 9, President Clinton signed the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 to preserve historic sound recordings. The new law directs the Librarian of Congress to establish a National Recording Registry, an advisory board, and to create and implement a national plan to assure the long-term preservation and acccessbility of the nation's audio heritage.

Toby Kinnahan

Thomas Jefferson's library, on display in the Jefferson Building

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received 588,498 claims and made 515,612 registrations in fiscal 2000. The office responded to more than 383,500 requests from the public for copyright information, of which nearly 12,000 were received electronically. The Library's collections and exchange programs received 751,944 copies of works from the Copyright Office, including 217,986 items received from publishers under the mandatory deposit provisions of the copyright law.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) continued to refine the Library's free national reading program for blind and physically handicapped people. NLS distributed 22.8 million items to nearly 760,000 readers in 2000.

Braille readers may now access nearly 3,200 Web-Braille (digital braille) book files created by the Library with a computer or electronic note-taker and a braille embosser or a refreshable braille display, which is an electronic device that raises or lowers an array of pins to create a line of braille characters. At year's end, 1,078 users had signed up for the new Internet service. In July, NLS announced a new feature that links its *International Union Catalog of Braille and Audio Materials* to Web-Braille. NLS also completed a draft digital-talking-book standard under the auspices of the National Information Standards Organization and completed installation of a prototype digital recording system at the NLS Recording Studio (where five digital talking-books have been completed) and a duplication system at the Multistate Center East, the NLS contract distribution enter in Cincinnati. Specifications were developed for the procurement of digitally recorded masters, to begin in fiscal 2002.

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center continued its mandate to "preserve and present American folklife" through a number of outreach programs and by adding five new collections to the Library's Web site. Staff in the American Folklife Center participated in the Local Legacies project to document the nation's cultural heritage (see above). The center also continued its participation in the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program, in concert with the Smithsonian Institution. Known as "Save Our Sounds," the program seeks to preserve a priceless heritage of sound recordings

A sampling of the year's exhibitions at the Library includes the work of Charles and Ray Eames; L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*; Chic Young's "Blondie"; Thomas Jefferson; and Bob Hope.

housed at the two institutions. In November, the center launched the Veterans' Oral history Project. Signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 27, (P.L. 106-380), the project encourages war veterans, their families, veterans groups, communities and students to record (on audio and video tape) the memories of more than 19 million veterans currently living in the United States.

Sharing the Library's Treasures

In addition to making many of its unparalleled resources available on its award-winning Web site, the Library's collections were shared with hundreds of thousands of national and international audiences through exhibitions, special events, symposia, traveling exhibitions and major publications.

In addition to the two Bicentennial exhibitions that opened during the year, "Thomas Jefferson," and "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," a number of new exhibitions featured the Library's unique collections. The Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment opened on May 10 with an exhibition featuring clips of the famous comedian and fellow entertainers. Several new exhibitions featured the work of some of America's most beloved cartoonists: "Blondie Gets Married! Comic Strip Drawings by Chic Young," "Herblock's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium" and "Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway." Continuing exhibitions included "Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin" and "The Gerry Mulligan Collection." In keeping with conservation and preservation standards, items were rotated routinely throughout the year into the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition, the long-term installation of the rarest and most significant items relating to America's past from the Library's collections. Three major Library of Congress exhibitions, which toured nationally and internationally during the year and will continue to venues in the upcoming year, included "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic." Eight new exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site, bringing the total to 28 Library exhibitions accessible on Internet.

The Publishing Office produced more than 25 books, calendars and other products describing the Library's collections, including four major publications honoring the Library's Bicentennial (see above). Publications that garnered overall design excellence awards from Washington Book Publishers were *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty; Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948;* and *The Declaration of Independence: Evolution of the Text. Gathering History: The Marian S. Carson Collection of Americana,* and *The Library of Congress Architectural Alphabet* received awards from the American Association for Museums.

The Visitor Services Office conducted 3,138 tours for 59,536 visitors. Included were 686 tours for 12,185 congressional constituents from 363 congressional offices and 326 special-request tours for members of Congress and their spouses, families and friends. Some 1,769 tours were conducted for 36,065 visitors. The office also arranged 581 professional appointments for 1,851 dignitaries, professionals and students representing 101 different countries.. A cadre of 190 volunteers provided 26,238 hours of service (the equivalent of more than 17 full-time staff positions, at a savings of $650,000 to the Library). Volunteers also responded to inquiries from 189,393 visitors and assisted 10,255 first-time patrons at the researcher guidance desks.

The Library continued its pilot program to broadcast events of wide national interest on its Web site. Events that were cybercast during the year included "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order" March 7-10; and "Poetry in America: A Library of Congress Bicentennial Celebration" on April 3.

The bimonthly *Civilization* magazine included many articles during the year about the Library's Bicentennial programs and activities. The October/November issue was the last to be published under the licensing agreement between the Library and Civilization LLC. The agreement was mutually terminated after six years.

Gift and Trust Funds

During fiscal year 2000, the Library's fund-raising activities yielded a total of $85.7 million representing 1,097 gifts and pledges to 76 different Library funds. These gifts included $5.4 million in cash gifts and $80.3 million in new pledges, making it the best year ever for gifts received from the private sector. Eighteen new gift and trust funds were established. At year's end, outstanding pledges (including conditional amounts) totaled $81.5 million.

In 2000 the Library celebrated the 10th anniversary of the James Madison Council, a private-sector group dedicated to assisting the Library in sharing its unparalleled riches with the nation and the world. During the past 10 years, the Madison Council has given $134.6 million to the Library.

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia and an extensive series of Bicentennial programs. By year's end, the Library had received 384 gifts totaling $109.8 million through the Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program. This included an unprecedented gift of $60 million from Madison Council Chairman John W. Kluge to establish the John W. Kluge Center in the Library of Congress and the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences.

Other major gifts received during the fiscal year included $9 million in conditional pledges from Jack Friedman, the Richard and Rhoda Goldman Foundation, John Kluge, the Gruss Lipper Foundation and Jack Nash toward the purchase of the Valmadonna Trust Library (the most important private collection of early and rare Hebrew books in the world); $3.7 million in additional gifts from the Starr Foundation and 34 other donors for the Henry A. Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations, bringing the total gifts received for the chair to $4.2 million; $2 million from an anonymous donor for the acquisition of materials for the American Folklife Center; $1.5 million from Cary and Ann Maguire to establish the Cary and Ann Maguire Chair in Ethics and American History; $1 million each from Charles Durham and Nancy Glanville to support the Edwin L. Cox American Legacy Acquisition Fund as well as the acquisition of the Kenneth Walker Collection of Architectural Drawings; and a $1 million bequest from the late Verna Fine to establish the Verna and Irving Fine Fund to support modern American music through activities related to the music of Irving Fine and other American composers whose works are housed at the Library.

Human Resources Improvement

The Library continued to make progress on its HR21 initiative to enable the institution to compete successfully for highly qualified staff, retain high performers, reward excellence and innovation, train and manage staff to achieve Library missions and make personnel administration response efficient and effective. During the year, a user-friendly classification, staffing and workforce management tool was procured that will substantially reduce the time required to fill positions, redirect scarce Library resources toward mission-critical programmatic activities and away from administrative support and provide managers and supervisors with an accurate, online source of information in addressing challenging personnel issues. A Library-wide work group was convened to identify barriers to the efficient processing of time and attendance records.

The Library of Congress Internal University (LCIU) continued to offer a variety of services and programs, such as "facilitative leadership" training, and a wide range of computer training for management and staff. The LCIU successfully introduced online computer training with a pilot Internet-based program involving more than 400 participants throughout the Library. The LCIU also continued to coordinate the quarterly "Leadership Lecture Series," a forum for managers and staff to learn from top corporate officers, government officials and leadership scholars about current, effective leadership practices and techniques. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Parts of this article were taken from other staff reports.

Digital Futures

Library Workshop Focuses on Developing Competencies

BY SUSAN WOLFE

The Library invited representatives from major library professional and educational organizations, including the American Library Association (ALA) and organizations focusing on the future of federal information technology professionals to participate in a Jan. 10 workshop, "The Identification and Development of Competencies in the Digital Futures Environment of Libraries."

Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, explained the rationale for the workshop. "The Library's success in implementing its National Digital Library strategy depends on its ability to rapidly develop a workforce with the knowledge and skills to acquire, select, organize, preserve and make accessible collections both in digital and traditional formats," he said. "By collaborating with experts in both library science and information technology, we will develop a competency model that will guide our efforts to recruit and train employees capable of working with new and continually evolving digital forms of expression."

Supported by the Library's Digital Futures Group, this effort to identify the competencies required for digital librarianship will involve a sustained dialogue among professional library associations, library and information science program educators and the federal information technology community. Also attending the workshop were representatives from the Association for Library and Information Science Education, the Special Libraries Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Society of American Archivists, the National Academy of Public Administration and the Chief Information Officers Council.

The workshop gave participants the opportunity to:

- gain a shared understanding of the job skills required by major libraries and related professional organizations and the federal government to capture, select, preserve and make available digital information;
- discuss the impact of these competencies on the training and career-development needs of staff in professional and nonprofessional library and related positions;
- discuss the need for possible curriculum enhancement to include digital technology training in national library and information science and related degree programs; and,
- identify the connections among the competencies required of future information technology professionals, especially in the federal sector, and the digital library environment. ◆

Ms. Wolfe is in the office of the Director of Operations in Library Services.

News from the Center for the Book

Library History Seminar X Convenes

"National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," the Library of Congress Bicentennial symposium held on Oct. 23-26 (See *Information Bulletin,* December 2000), also was designated Library History Seminar X, continuing a 40-year seminar series established by American library historians when the first seminar was held in Tallahassee, Fla., in 1961. John David Marshall of Murfreesboro, Tenn., one of 16 historians to participate in the first Library History Seminar, was an honored guest at Library of Congress on Oct. 23-26.

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Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel Boorstin and Librarian of Congress James Billington welcome seminar participants; library historian John David Marshall, who in 1961 participated in the first Library History Seminar, with John Cole

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

The 1961 seminar was hosted by Louis Shores at Florida State University 14 years after Mr. Shores and another library-history pioneer, Wayne Shirley, established the American Library History Round Table (now the Library History Round Table) of the American Library Association. At the Library of Congress on June 27, 1998, the Center for the Book hosted a program that marked the 50th anniversary of the Library History Round Table. (See *Information Bulletin,* December 1998). The papers presented at the program, edited by Andrew B. Wertheimer and Donald G. Davis Jr., were published in the winter 2000 issue of *Libraries & Culture* (Volume 35). On the occasion of Library History Seminar X, the Center for the Book published *Library History Research in America: Essays Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Library History Round Table,* a hard bound volume containing the papers and an index (see story, next page).

On Oct. 23, Dr. Billington, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin welcomed some 150 participants and Library of Congress staff attending the sessions. Dr. Billington said that the presentations and discussions for the next four days would "reach out both internationally and back into the past to broaden and enrich all of us." He noted that more than 25 distinguished library historians from 12 countries and 32 national library directors would be speakers and panelists. He asked participants to explore the potential of digital and other technologies to create a global library, while preserving, restoring and honoring historical collections and unique traditions.

The first two days of the symposium, organized by Mr. Cole, focused on historical topics, particularly "Library History in 2000: The State of the Art" (Oct. 23), and "National Library Development" (Oct. 24). The final two days, organized and chaired by Mr. Tabb, emphasized current and future issues facing national libraries, especially digital activities.

On Oct. 23, leading library historians and editors of major journals spoke about changes in the field of library history and current research in their respective countries and fields. Speakers included Boris Volodin, Russia; Huanwen Cheng, China; Peter Hoare, England; Peter Vodosek, Germany; Keith Manley, England; Dominique Varry, France; Donald G. Davis Jr., U.S.; Magnus Torstensson, Sweden; Edward A. Goedeken, U.S.; Peter McNally, Canada; Phyllis Dain, U.S.; Paul Sturges, England; Wayne A. Wiegand, U.S.; Alistair Black, England; and William V. Jackson, U.S.

Sessions on Oct. 24 began with keynote talks by Maurice Line, editor of *Alexandria: The Journal of National & International Library and Information Issues,* and Giuseppe Vitiello, program adviser, Electronic Publishing, Books and Archives, Palais de l'Europe-Counseil l'Europe. Mr. Line told how his view about national libraries has changed since his first involvement with them in 1970, and Mr. Vitiello addressed "National Libraries in the Age of Globalization."

Speakers during the day addressed specific topics regarding national-library development. They included: Hideshige Hara, Japan, "National Libraries and Copyright Deposit: To Create a Legacy for Mankind;" Rebecca Knuth, U.S., "One People, One Culture: Libraries and Nationalism;" Hermina G.B. Anghelescu, Romania, "The National Library of Romania: A Continuation of Old Traditions or a Communist Creation?;" Jorgen Svane-Mikkelsen, Denmark, "Historical Development of National Library Tasks in Denmark;" Gwynneth Evans, Canada, "The National Library of Canada;" Sun Beixen and Huanwen Cheng, China, "The National Library of China;" William V. Jackson, U.S.,

Photos by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Library historians and administrators who participated included Hermina Anghelescu, Romania; Dominique Varry, France; Donald Davis Jr., U.S.; Irene Owens, U.S.; Huanwen Cheng, China; Gwynneth Evans, Canada...

"National Libraries in Latin America;" Paul Sturges, England, "The Poverty of Librarianship: National Library Services of Anglophone Africa;" Irene Owens, U.S., "Two National Libraries and Ten 'Homelands:' A Brief History of the 1999 Merger of the National Library of South Africa;" and Mary Niles Maack, U.S., "National Libraries in Francophone Africa."

Overall perspectives about national library development were presented by Ian Willison, University of London; Martine Poulain, Universite de Paris X: Kenneth E. Carpenter, Harvard University Libraries; and David McKitterick, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. The final session was a slide presentation, "The National Library Debate in 19th Century America," by Mr. Cole and Nancy E. Gwinn, director of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. ◆

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Keynote speakers Giuseppe Vitiello and Maurice Line addressed the development and future of national libraries in the global age.

New Book about Research in Library History Published by the Library of Congress

Library History Research in America: Essays Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Library History Round Table has been published by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The 279-page hard-bound volume contains papers presented at the Library of Congress on June 27, 1998, when the Center for the Book hosted a program marking the 50th anniversary of the American Library Association's Library History Round Table. The papers, edited by Andrew B. Wertheimer and Donald G. Davis Jr., appeared in the winter 2000 issue (Volume 35) of the journal *Libraries & Culture*, which is published by the University of Texas Press. The book is enhanced by a 21-page index prepared by students in the Library and Information Science Program at Wayne State University in Detroit, under the supervision of Hermina G. B. Anghelescu and supported by the family of Oivind M. Hovde (1911-1986). The volume includes a preface by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and an introduction by the editors.

The 16 essays in the book are divided into four sections: "Library History Research in America"; "Critical Approach to Library History"; "Pioneers of the Library History Round Table"; "New Directions for Library History"; "Library History and Cognate Fields"; and "The Library History Round Table and the State of Library History Research."

Library History Research in America is available for $35 from Oak Knoll Press, 310 Delaware St., New Castle, DE 19720; telephone (302) 328-7232; toll-free (800) 996-2556; fax (302) 328-7274. It can be ordered online at: **www.oakknoll.com/pressrel/libhisr.html.** It also is available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop. ◆

Photos by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

...Boris Volodin, Russia; Alistair Black, England; Mary Niles Maack, U.S.; Magnus Torstensson, Sweden; Peter Vodosek, Germany; and Peter Hoare, England

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